U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FERNALD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT COMMUNITY MEETING TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS FEBRUARY 23, 1993

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FERNALD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT COMMUNITY MEETING TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS The above-styled meeting was held at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 23, 1993 at The Plantation, 9660 Dry Fork Road, Harrison, Ohio.

Spangler Reporting Services

MR. MORGAN: Good evening, folks.

2 I've got 7:00 and time for our public meeting to

3 begin. If you could take your seats, we could get

underway.

I'm Ken Morgan, the public information officer for the Department of Energy here at Fernald. And I welcome you all tonight on this cold meeting night.

We've got a lot on the agenda tonight, and you'll find several things on your table, or your chair, that might help out. One is an agenda for tonight.

We will try to get our presentations done as quickly as possible. We'll take a break after an hour or so to kind of refresh ourselves. And then we'll have a public forum afterwards so we get a chance to answer people's questions and take statements from the public.

We have also an evaluation form. We really appreciate it if you can evaluate the meeting. It helps us improve them. In particular we went to a lot of work this time to simplify and improve our display in the back, tried to write it in plain English and a little less technojargon.

And if you found some improvement there, let us know.

And also, sometimes folks during the question and answer session don't really feel like getting in front of everybody, and that's perfectly all right. That's why we got this little card. If you have a question, you can write it on this card, and if you'll give it to the women here at the end, the folks over at the desk here, we'll try to answer the question for you tonight.

If we can't, if you leave your name and a phone number, we can get back to you if we don't have that question, or answer, immediately available.

Just a few items of general interest and public information before we get started with the regular part of the meeting. One is the siren system. Good news, we have an improvement to the severe weather warning system.

Fernald, since March, 1991, has been using that, our warning siren system, as a severe weather warning system as part of the tornado warning system.

Unfortunately, it wasn't triggered

by Harrison here to the east. We've now made arrangements where that can be done so that now Harrison, which gets their weather data from Indianapolis, can give prompt warning to the public.

already. We've changed the test system. We're just going to test it now on the first Wednesday of every month at noon.

Other good news is public water.

Here, you see a picture of a presentation ceremony with the county commissioners; four and a half million dollars; 119 residents will be affected by a new water system in the county.

We just completed -- well, we didn't just complete -- last Fall we completed a community environmental education course. One hundred and eighty-six community residents attended this course. It was a series of evening sessions. Some fifty employees from the site took advantage of the course as well. It was so successful, we hope to start again with a new course in the Fall.

Just last Saturday, we had a real good time at the Science Bowl. There, you see the

Science Bowl underway. And go ahead and show the next viewgraph.

Here's the local team from Ross High School. They competed. They didn't win, but a team from Milford won and is going on to represent Cincinnati and go on to being sent to Washington, DC.

I was timer for these tests, and I was amazed at how incredibly bright the high school students are you've got here. The Department of Energy sponsored the Science Bowl in order to encourage kids to develop math and science skills so that we'll have a new generation of young people to take on the kind of tasks, cleanup tasks, that we've got at hand here at Fernald and around the country.

Related is Oak Hills High School.

The Department of Energy has a little trouble with the way it writes. You may have noticed that some of our manuals aren't too easy to understand. To help us and set an example for us, we sponsored a competition, wrote high schools around the country. Here at Fernald, we wrote a lot of high schools here and asked them if they'd be interested

in helping us write one of our manuals.

The Oak Hills High School took on

the challenge and proceeded to write an overview of

your Environmental Management Restoration Program.

This is a draft document. They came up with that

one.

Of all the high schools in the country, the Oak Hills High School did the best job. So as a result of that, as a reward, they get to go to Washington, DC and do some more work. They're going to go there and get the real work of incorporating some of the stuff the other high schools developed and the headquarters work to develop the final product.

They did it, and they did a good job, and I'm real excited that Cincinnati is going to represent the country that way.

We have a risk round table tentatively scheduled March 23rd, 7:00 p.m., in the ERA Alpha Building. It is a round table to discuss how risk is assessed, how we are assessing risk here at Fernald, how -- what is the likelihood of an accident; what is the public health hazard as compared to other things if that occurred. If

1 you're interested in that sort of thing, you might
2 want to sign up for it here at the tables.

3 I want to bring to your attention a 4 concept and initiative called the Fernald advisory 5 committee, and we don't know what the name will be actually. But there's an initiative that started 6 7 in headquarters -- it's actually greater than headquarters -- has to do with the executive 8 branch, Department of Defense, Department of Interior, and many environmental groups to improve 10 11 the way we manage waste management around the 12 country.

One of the suggestions is that some citizen advisory committees can be useful in that process. We want to explore that possibility here at Fernald. And we'll be doing some one-on-one interviews with community leaders, government leaders as to how we might establish such a committee, and what its mission might be, and how it would serve to improve the process.

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We'll expect this to happen over the next several months, wouldn't expect to see a committee, if it were to be formed, before the end of the year, Fall, anyway.

1 Last of all, I want to point out, 2 you'll see in the back these five-year plan 3 documents. These are out for public review. review period closes March 15th. Now, we had draft versions of these 5 6 out earlier. We had brought to folks' attention there was a working group that worked on those. 8 Comments were incorporated. 9 But this is one more shot at the 10 public having the opportunity to react to these 11 documents. If there is enough interest, we will be 12 happy to hold a workshop to answer people's questions about this. 13 14 We have a tentative date of March 2nd, but we'd like to get a feel for how many 15 16 people -- We don't want to hold the meeting if 17 people don't want to come and find it to be 18 useful. If we get a sign, we'll be contacting you. Please see the folks again at the desk if 19 20 you're interested. And with that, I'll introduce Jim 21 22 Fiore. 23 MR. FIORE: Okay. Thank you, Ken.

For the people that I have not had the opportunity

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to meet, I'm Jim Fiore. I had the privilege -- and I really mean it, it was a privilege -- of working at the site for 90 days as the acting site manager, and I enjoyed the experience immensely. I learned quite a bit.

I was very impressed with the people that we have and the people in the community that I dealt with, with Lisa and the other members of FRESH and their dedication to the cleanup activities here, and their involvement in the whole program has just been very, very impressive.

And, as I've mentioned before, I still follow Fernald back in Washington. So I'm going to continue to be involved very closely in the progress at the site, and will likewise be dedicated back there to making sure things are a success out here.

One question that always comes up is what are we doing about the permanent manager. And in November, I had mentioned that the issue was unresolved. Mr. Tiller is still officially on administrative leave.

We believe, with the new administration, and Secretary O'Leary has been on

board about a month, we will be able to get that
issue before her shortly. I can't give you a firm
commitment on when that will be. But Pat
Whitfield, my boss, has committed to try to push
that up to the Secretary's attention as quickly as
possible.

I think the reality of the situation is, with the budget exercises that are going on, as you're aware from President Clinton's address, there are major budget cuts for the Department of Energy and for other agencies. And that's where a lot of the Secretary's attention is right now. But I think all the people in Washington want to try to resolve this as quickly as we can.

What we are going to do is we've identified another acting manager for a 90-day period. And I have the pleasure of introducing him. Tom Rowland arrived at the site about two weeks ago and has already jumped in and is actively managing the site, and I've been impressed in my dealings with Tom. He brings a wealth of experience from the West Valley project, which likewise is a complicated DOE project, and I'd just like to introduce Tom.

MR. ROWLAND: Thank you, Jim. 1 2 like to say that I'm proud to be here, and I came 3 from the West Valley demonstration project, which is also an environmental waste management cleanup project that deals in high-level radioactive 5 So the product is a little different, but it's the same mission, to clean the place up. 7 I would say thank you for letting me 8 I talked to my wife last night. 9 come here. neighbor came and shoveled the front steps so that 10 she could get out the front door to go around to 11 the back and shovel the back because she couldn't 12 get the door open. There's over three feet of snow 13 So thank you for letting me 14 in Buffalo, New York. be here, and I hope I can do a good job for you. 15 (Laughter.) 16 MR. FIORE: Okay. Thank you, Tom. 17 The next thing I'd like to do is something that is 18 both good news and bad news. And as many of you 19

MR. FIORE: Okay. Thank you, Tom.

The next thing I'd like to do is something that is both good news and bad news. And as many of you know, Jerry Westerbeck will be leaving the site as the Deputy Manager and will be assuming a position back in Washington directly reporting to Pat Whitfield.

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The people in Washington, Pat and all

the other office directors there, are very excited
about having Jerry back there. What we'll be able
to do is tap on his experience and not just benefit
Fernald but benefit all the other environmental
restoration projects that the Department of Energy
has. So I think it's an excellent opportunity for
us to draw upon Jerry's many, many talents.

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I think Jerry has developed an excellent rapport with the community during his years here. And that's always been a high priority on his list.

And I think that has paid off benefits in terms of level of community interaction and the relationship between the community and the Fernald project. So we're very, very happy to have him in Washington, and I would just like to introduce Jerry to say a few remarks.

Obviously, it is a loss to the site.

MR. WESTERBECK: Thank you, Jim. To be more specific, Friday will be my last day at Fernald. And wow, has time flown by. Three years and three days ago -- that's the 20th of February, 1990 -- one month to the day before I actually became the site manager at Fernald, there was a community meeting held at Strickers Grove. A lot

of you were there. I decided I would attend, but I would not make my presence known because there was always some remote possibility that the assignment would fall through.

Today I went over to the Public

Affairs Office and pulled a couple pages out of the transcript from that meeting. And I thought I'd like to share a few sentences with you.

Page 4, Bobby Davis was the emcee. I think probably many of you remember Bobby Davis. I guess he had the job pretty much that Jack Craig has now. One of the things he said was the new site manager for the FEMPC office has not yet been named.

Later in the meeting, page 35, Lisa
Crawford now is speaking, the next thing I have is,
I think it was Mr. Davis who was talking about Mr.
Reefschneider is gone now, and the new head has not
been announced for here. I have a newspaper
clipping right here, and she's holding it up, that
tells me that Mr. Gerald Westerbeck will be our
next DOE site manager. I'd like for Mr. Davis to
explain this to me sometime this evening.

I was sitting about 12 feet away from

I had jeans on, a sweater, jeans jacket, and I was, as I said, about 12 feet away from her, only 2 3 one row difference. I didn't know what to do. I sort of scrunched down in my seat, pulled my 5 collar up a little bit, turned away a little bit from her, and waited until intermission so I could 7 leave. I left poor Bobby Davis to explain the details as best he could. I thought I'd wait for 9 another day to talk with Lisa. I got her permission to read that tonight. 10

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Well, a lot of things have happened here in the past three years. Transition seems to have been the in word at Fernald. We transitioned from production to standby to shutdown. We transitioned from defense programs to environmental restoration and waste management. That was in October of 1990. That's when Leo Duffy became a prominent thing in our day-to-day activities.

In August, '91, we changed our name from the Feed Materials Production Center to the Fernald Environmental Management Project.

In February of '92, we began the transition and buildup from a DOE site office to become a DOE field office.

And then in September of '92, we initiated the transition from WEMCO to FERMCO, thereby becoming the first DOE site to have an ERMC contractor.

While there are some things I wish we could have done better, there are many things that we accomplished at Fernald that I'm especially proud of.

I'm also very happy with our tremendously improved relationships with our neighbors and elected and appointed officials at township and county levels, with FRESH, with the media, and with both state and federal regulators.

Three community items come quickly to mind. They include our agreement to make our siren system available for severe weather warnings, which Ken alluded to, our agreement to jointly fund bringing of public water to this area, and our agreement on notification procedures.

With the regulators, we successfully negotiated and amended a consent agreement and an amended consent decree. I believe we're all now pointing in the same direction and focusing on the real issue, environmental restoration, and not at

1 | each other.

Westinghouse and Parsons deserve a lot of credit for this. The Westinghouse-DOE School of Environmental Excellence, the Westinghouse-DOE School of Environmental Remediation, and the eight-week community environmental education course were all excellent initiatives started here at Fernald.

Our public participation program is recognized as the best in DOE, not one of the best, the best. FRESH and Lisa Crawford deserve much of the credit for our superior program. It's nice and convenient to have an organized, interested group that we can turn to and work with when we need suggestions for topics for round tables and the like and the environmental education course.

I think it's also a real credit to our program here to have 2 representatives on the 24-member National Environmental Management Advisory Committee, Vicki Dastillung from FRESH, and, of course, Tom Winston, the chief of the Southwest District office of the Ohio EPA. So we have essentially 2 representatives out of 24. Not exactly fair representation, but we don't complain

about that.

As most of you know, and as Jim said, I will be moving to Washington, DC to work directly for Pat Whitfield. Needless to say, I'm extremely excited and happy with this reassignment, not necessarily the change in my cost of living, but we'll adjust. And needless to say, so is my wife, Judy. She has wanted to go to Washington for —tonight, she reminded me — the last 30 years and has not really been happy with my reluctance to pursue jobs up there. She has never attended a community meeting. So I told her, tonight is your last chance. And would you please stand.

(Applause.)

MR. WESTERBECK: We've been to Vietnam, India, Okinawa, Japan and a few other places in this crazy world together, and she might as well be ready to go to Washington, DC. That somehow fits in that array of places.

Pat Whitfield, as you all know, is a very fine engineer, manager, and leader, not just in DOE, but within the entire national environmental restoration arena. He is known by contractors and other federal agencies alike.

Since the Fernald program falls under Mr.

Whitfield's program, I should be able to follow

your successes here at Fernald and maybe even come

back to visit once in a while. I consider all of

you my friends and wish you the best in the coming

years and months, months and years. Thank you very

much.

(Applause.)

MR. MORGAN: There are a few folks that knew that Jerry was going to be saying farewell tonight and wanted to acknowledge Jerry's contribution. Dick Duda, he's president of Parsons.

MR. DUDA: Good evening. Jerry was my first client on site here. We started in 1990, September 1st, and the path that Jerry laid out for us, we've been assiduously following, and with some success, I might say.

I have a small gift for Jerry here.

You're going to the Capitol, the political capital
of the world, so I'd like you to open this. It's a
weather vane so he can tell which way the wind is
blowing.

(Laughter.)

(Applause.)

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2 MR. MORGAN: Bob Schwab, president 3 of the Fernald Atomic Trades Council.

MR. SCHWAB: Well, we've been around Jerry a long time over here and we've given him an awful hard time at times with the union, along with Lisa. We kind of worked together and created a lot of those situations so that Jerry had all kinds of problems. We sure appreciated his response and the way he went about things.

And we'd -- we have joined up a little plaque here and like to read it: To Jerry Westerbeck, in recognition and appreciation for your personal contributions and leadership at the Fernald site, FRESH and the Fernald Atomic Trades and Labor Council.

MS. CRAWFORD: We need you to come down here.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Be careful,

20 Jerry.

MS. CRAWFORD: Not only this, but we're also going to give you a FRESH ink pen so you can lay it on your desk. Make sure that Hazel O'Leary sees the word "FRESH" on there, too.

And we're also going to give you something to put on your desk so everybody in the headquarters in your office can come to your office and read these. And there's also a little bitty one called the citizen guide so you can lay those on your desk and make sure everybody up there sees them.

We just want to thank you because, again, I want to reiterate what Jerry said earlier, I gave Jerry a really hard time in the beginning.

I give everybody a hard time. But we've -- Over the last three years, I think we've all come to work together very well, and we're going to really miss you. And the card we sent Jerry, I wish you would have brought it tonight. It was --

MR. WESTERBECK: It's in the car.

MS. CRAWFORD: It was a great card. The core group of FRESH sent Jerry a card, and it has these cats all over the front of it, and it said, "You must go; you have to go," and it said, "but there will be a hole left."

And there will be a hole left at this site, and we're really going to miss you. We thank you for all your hard work and sitting down

at tables with us and having to make real difficult, hard decisions.

And also for caring. It takes someone who really cares. We really appreciated that, and we'll miss you. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MORGAN: Well, thank you very much. Now, Nick Kaufman, president of FERMCO, is going to talk just for a few moments on a transition.

MR. KAUFMAN: Good evening. This is our first opportunity to give you a status report of our activities as FERMCO, the cleanup contractor at the site for now a little less than three months.

We began our transition activities on the 1st of September. The objectives are those that we've put up here. Basically we spent 90 days conducting fundamentally one on one interviews with, nearly 3,000 separate one on one interviews in order to try to understand what the views and aspirations and concerns and opportunities that were in the minds of the people that worked at the site.

And our major activity was to

conduct one on one interviews and to summarize and

capture those, and from those, to begin to build an

organization and to put together some initiatives

that we think will have high payback in terms of

allowing us to proceed with the cleanup of the site

at less cost than was estimated in a way that was

safer than previously planned.

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perhaps one of the most difficult parts of that, and it's proving to be difficult, begins with the recognition that our scope of work or our contract encompasses the work scope that formerly involved six other contractors, the work that had been done by Westinghouse, by ASI and by IT, by Russ Engineering, some of the Theta people, and some of the ERA people.

So we've had the task early on to try to create a new corporation made out of people from the six corporations that were doing the work when we arrived, plus some new people that we brought with us in order to carry out the promises of the FERMCO proposal.

During those 90 days, we had an opportunity to examine over 1,500 separate

contracts that were in existence and to work out with DOE and with Westinghouse a way to keep the work going even as we renegotiated well over 1,000 new contracts.

We had an opportunity through our evaluations to take a measure of the status of the project, the condition of the systems, the conditions of procedures and processes that were in use, again in order to try to find a way to make things better. And then that output of it were a number of initiatives, and I'd like to summarize at least a few of those with you.

First and most difficult, as I said, was to try to put together a new organization and a new way of proceeding that was appropriate to a cleanup project, as opposed to the organizational structure that existed when we arrived, which fundamentally came from the manufacturing organization that existed at the site and the several contractors that were involved.

Our organization is focused around five project teams we call CERCLA/RCRA units,

CERCLA/RCRA units to emphasize that it's not sufficient to meet the requirements of the CERCLA

regulations as administered by EPA Region 5, but also the RCRA regulations as administered by Ohio EPA.

So we have formed five project teams to carry forth the environmental work, and all of the rest of the organization is constructed to support them basically in three areas: In technical aspects, regulatory programs, technology programs; environmental health and safety; as well as operational and waste handling support.

In the center is a series of operations or organizations that deal with the development of policy, conduct of audit and self-assessment, and then finally the administrative support that's required on a project like this; project control, configuration control, contracts, finance, and administration, which includes industrial relations, human resources, training, security and people-related kinds of organizations.

That basic structure is the one that we're all trying to learn to go forward with.

People drawn from ten different companies, and frankly in that lays the earliest and most

1 difficult challenge in order to forge a new team to 2 go forward.

Some of the other initiatives that I wanted to highlight was, first and most important, the introduction of the new health and safety program. Under that program, we've taken a new approach at contamination control in order to allow us to concentrate our resources where they're needed and to reduce the cost of being able to maintain a higher standard of contamination control.

We've introduced a number of new things to improve worker health and safety along the lines of OSHA. They're incorporated in the new program, and we look forward to seeing those work out.

Our safety statistics for the first three months are encouraging. It shows that the new program, and the attitude, and the effort of the people that are carrying it out is working well, and as a result, our safety performance is almost twice as good as it had been earlier. And I hope we can keep that same record of performance up.

We've tried to refocus our training activities in order to get the required amount of training, and to do it at less cost, and to try to make better use of the time spent in training.

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Our training has now been refocused on health and safety, a supervisory training and worker retraining as the three mainstreams of what we do. If we get those right, most everything else will follow.

We've been actively trying to take a new look at how we -- how we're housed and quartered. We're overcrowded as we start. We're dispersed and, somehow, over the next two years, need to accommodate a growth to a total manpower of someplace in the order of four to five thousand dollars -- excuse me, four to five thousand people.

We're exploring basically three options at this point, new facilities on site, to find new facilities near site, or to find facilities as they currently exist, and have a number of activities underway to try to do that.

We are trying to introduce new systems, new systems in terms of a new financial

accounting system, a new project control system, 2 and most importantly, some new data handling and 3 data validation systems.

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Our assessment was that the systems that we found would not be adequate to handle the workload in the future or the kind of acceleration that we believe is possible.

We believe that we can improve on the laboratory strategy that had been in place, specifically ways to allow us to turn our laboratory samples more quickly and to improve the quality of the sample when taken. And we've put together a new draft plan that's currently in review.

Obviously, the main job is to get our arms around the environmental cleanup, and to set in motion some things that we think are possible to accelerate the cleanup. A key part of that and perhaps the most important are to begin to take on early the questions of how clean is clean, and what do we do with the waste, and what is the end use of the site.

Ken talked about the citizen advisory panel. We hope to develop a strategy

1 incorporating the citizen advisory panel in order 2 to accelerate the conversation on those subjects. 3 It's very difficult. None of us can 4 forecast when the job will be done until we get 5 answers to those questions, and so that becomes the key to carrying out the activity. 7 Something that I was a little surprised to find, and yet it's proving very 8 important, is the issue of declaration of property 10 and property values. 11 We found that one of the key 12 impediments to waste disposal was the fact that 13 many of the items on the site were carried in the 14 federal books at high value, even though the 15 regulatory process had declared that they were 16 waste. 17 So we had a dichotomy that, on the 18 one hand, it appeared to have high value in the 19 federal system; in the other, it was waste in the 20 federal system, and that we're not able to dispose 21 of this material or equipment as waste until we can reconcile the two. 22 So we've had a very significant 23

effort working with DOE to get the book values in

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line with the declarations under the environmental laws.

And finally, as Ray will talk about, we've had a number of activities to try to accelerate the amount of waste that is shipped off site, both directly for disposal as well as in the form of recycle. And I think you're going to talk about that briefly.

Having come through all of that and taken a look at the site, I'll share with you what our view is today of where we can be five years from now.

clearly we have to put together an effective company that consolidates the cultures and personalities from the several companies that were involved.

We have to establish a record of a higher standard of public health and safety. We continue to believe that, based on the evaluations that we made during transition, that at the end of the five-year period, we can be a year ahead of the milestones in the Consent Agreement and continue to believe that that's possible.

We also believe that, relative to

the budgets that were put in place in fiscal '92, that we can save at least \$300,000,000 against those budgets, and continue to believe that that's certainly very possible.

Clearly in the five-year period, we have to answer the strategic questions. I think we would all be very remiss if we haven't found a way to come together and get answers to the questions that allow us then to prosecute the cleanup at the cheapest and the fastest way.

and finally, I believe that, at the end of that period, we ought to see some of the new approaches and some of the opportunities for acceleration paying off. Ken.

MR. MORGAN: Ray Hansen will now speak about operations.

MR. HANSEN: Good evening. Some of the subjects I'll talk about are listed on this slide. This is safe shutdown program. Basically it's a status to tell you where we are from where we were the last time we met.

In terms of production equipment, one of the chief priorities in safe shutdown, of course, is to clean out the production equipment.

In doing that, what we're doing is a plant by plant
assessment. That's not only looking at hold-up
materials that's in the equipment, but we're also
looking at any permits required for future
activities, any compliance data that we have to
pull together.

We're now going into Plant 1, and some of the scheduled activities we have, maintenance has been scheduled for utility disconnect.

One of our biggest concerns in safe shutdown is that all the utilities are disconnected before we get into this equipment. We want to do this safely. We have also scheduled the hold-up material for removal and also the disposition of some of the equipment. Right now we've got a hold on that until we have adequate procedures that we'll approve when submitted from FERMCO.

On the production equipment, some of the potential bidders -- We've talked about the sale of uranium. Some of the potential bidders are interested in that equipment, and if we can give that equipment to them, that will save us cost of disposal plus taxpayer money to reproduce the 1 equipment if it's a domestic bidder that wins the 2 bid.

Materials disposition, we've talked about the waste we got off site, and Nick mentioned a little bit of the accelerated waste that I will talk about later. But to date since we began shipping, we've shipped some 365,000 drum equivalents of waste. I say drum equivalents specifically because one of the problems we've had is we've not been able to ship drummed materials.

vendor to come in and take our depleted rain residues, and basically they'll use a superextractor to squeeze the moisture out of the materials.

We do have a contract with an outside

As you know, or may not know, Nevada Test Site will not accept any materials that have free-standing liquids. Another problem we have in some of the residues is that there is free metal uranium. It must be oxidized before it can be shipped. As you know, uranium is pyrophoric, and we have to do that before we can safely ship. One of the big problems with enriched residues is that no commercial vendor can do that or is licensed to

do that processing of our enriched uranium materials.

So that's the problem. What are we going to do about it? We looked at alternative solutions. One, we can lease or contract a vendor dryer to actually come on site and dry those materials before we ship them to NTS and to oxidize the free metal uranium.

We could also look at leasing or contracting a vendor for the superextractor to come on site to squeeze the materials out. We also looked at the option of permitting and, through permitting through the State of Ohio, in using the existing rotary kiln on site as a dryer-oxidizer.

As you know, the rotary kiln was installed as a production item, has never been used. We would require a state authorized permit to operate it, and we would look for this thing to operate over a two-year period used only as a dryer.

Let me be very specific about that, used only as a dryer. And, in fact, that's what the permit would say. Now, we would look for this to operate over a two-year period, but prior to

that, it would -- we would have a three-phase test
period that lasts about five months. This would be
overseen by the Southwestern Ohio Air Pollution
Control Agency.

Next slide. This is a shot of the rotary kiln. As you can see, it's brand new, never been used.

Okay. Next slide, please. Since we've transferred from DP to EM, we have shipped off site some 3,350 metric tons of materials. The equivalency is about 7 and a half million pounds. This includes some 1,844 metric tons of Army material that we shipped to the defense consolidated facility in South Carolina. So what we're going to do in the future, of course, is complete that transfer of the Army material, and we are right now consolidating and packaging some thousand metric tons that will go to Nevada, we hope, in March.

Actually, since this is US Army material, they have to negotiate with NTS to have the material shipped to NTS and buried there. We expect, probably by the end of this month or early next month, to have an audit by MBO, and we would

1 expect the materials to actually -- start shipping 2 those materials in March.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is the Army going to pay for that?

have the money, too. As you know, we've sent request for proposals out on the normal and enriched -- a request for proposal, we've shipped that to 13 companies. We've got 3 bids. The responses were received 8th of February. They're now being evaluated, and the winning bidder will be selected by Hanford Westinghouse -- Hanford, Washington.

The depleted request for proposal was mailed to six companies in January, responses due early March. We have had both domestic and foreign companies bid on the normal and enriched, and we expect the same for the depleted.

If it's a domestic bid that's successful, he will have to comply with all regulatory requirements, including license to handle this material. If it's a foreign bidder that wins the proposal, then, of course, they have to follow not only our regulations but the

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1 International Atomic Energy Agency regulations and 2 have proper licenses and permits.

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Thorium, one of the things we're 3 really desperate to get off site. We've already 4 shipped 167 metric tons to Nevada. That was 5 completed September 30th, 1992. We still have 769 6 metric tons that are being overpacked now, and we would probably expect to have most of that shipped 8 off by the end of FY-94. That will not complete the total amount of uranium, and the reason is the 10 overpacking in Building 67. 11

In characterization stabilization,
you may remember that when we talked about
containers of thorium, we originally started with
about 15,000 containers. You'll notice the number
keeps changing.

But out of the 10,551 current containers, we've determined that 11 are RCRA, which means we can't ship those, and we have 2 drums that remain to be evaluated in Building 6. Building 6 houses the most deteriorated drums of thorium on site.

In stabilization for the thorium

1 nitrate, we've done sample characterization,

1 preliminary planning, and what we're trying to do

2 | now is let a contract with an outside vendor to

3 actually help us in the process, to come in and

4 | neutralize that material to give us added

5 procedures and to help in the actual process.

| We'll keep you posted on progress on that.

overpacked.

In the overpacking, Buildings 64 and 68 are complete. The slide says Building 67 will be completed by the end of this month. It may be early March before we complete that. The snow has held us up on it. That leaves of course Building 65 to be overpacked. And we don't expect that to start until late this Fall. Status so far, we've overpacked 2,910 containers with 3,000 more to be

Just a little graph to show how much material we've shipped off site. You can see to date, or at least effective February 16th, we've shipped off 365,000 drum equivalents.

You'll notice the gold is a little larger than it was last year. FERMCO came to us and said they could get that 117,000 drum equivalents off by June this year, so we challenged FERMCO to go back and look at what they could get

off by the end of this year.

And we're now looking at an accelerated goal of 181,000 drums. If we complete that, we're talking about well over a half million drums or drum equivalents of material shipped off site.

In the future, we'll talk about waste disposition and not just shipment because actually we're shipping to vendors for them to dispose of, either for free release, or recycling, or other recovery. So in the future, what we're going to try is to show you waste dispositioned off site and not shipments.

Status on the two contracts that we've let to ship residues and metal, scrap metal contracts, the vendor has mobilized, and we did start shipments early this month. The drummed residue, the vendor is mobilized for that, and we expect those shipments to start yet this week.

Some of the other things we're doing to get materials off site, this is a shot of containerization of our copper scrap piles. We got some 13 and 1400 tons of copper on site. And this is a shot of what we have, two piles -- actually

one we call the small pile and one the larger pile. That's a shot of containerization in the small pile.

We think we're done with the small pile, and we think we're about 50 percent completed with the containerization of the large pile. And we'll keep you posted on progress on that, too.

Before I sit down, I'd like to publicly thank Jerry Westerbeck. Remember, you know he mentioned a number of contributions that were made while he was here. Actually the list is very, very long.

We at the site office appreciate all the leadership that he's given us, and all the contributions he's made. I want to wish him well in his new job at Washington and tell him, remember your friends at Fernald. Thanks, Jerry.

MR. MORGAN: Thanks for that overview of our waste management operations. Now Jack Craig will talk about cleanup activities.

MR. CRAIG: Thank you, Ken. What I'd like to do tonight is give you a brief update on the CERCLA activities that have taken place since our last public meeting in November.

started. In the back of the room, there are a number of handouts which I think are very good information. We have one that deals with the ongoing removals at the site. We now have identified 30 ongoing removal actions that have all been completed or are on schedule.

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We also have a listing of the current RI/FS documents that are available to review all the milestones. And there's also the Fernald Cleanup Report, which gives details on all the things I'm going to talk about tonight, and some more on the individual operable units. You may want to pick one of those up if you haven't already.

We'll start out with Operable Unit

1. I'll go through all five of the operable
units. For those of you not familiar with the
definition, Operable Unit 1 includes the waste pit
area at the site, six waste pits and a clear well
which was a runoff collection basin.

On Operable Unit 1, we are currently undergoing a data evaluation. FERMCO has a number of people working on looking at all of the RI/FS

data that exists for OU-1. That data is being evaluated. That report is scheduled to be submitted to EPA and available for public review in October of this year. And that's currently on schedule.

Removal actions for Operable Unit 1, in the back of the room, if you have time at the end of the meeting or during breaks, there's some information on the Pit 5 removal action. And the Pit 5 removal action was done to essentially reduce any potential of wind erosion from waste materials in Pit 5. Pit 5 is an open pit. It's not been used since the mid-80's, but it was partially covered with water and partially had some exposed material.

What we did, after approval by both Ohio and US EPA, was to redistribute the material in the pit and make sure water cover covered the entire pit to prevent any wind erosion.

I think we've got one picture of it here. This was a dredging machine that was used to redistribute the material so that the water cover could be placed in the waste pit to make sure the materials were covered. This removal action was

Exp 3 .

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completed in January of this year. And it was completed ahead of schedule.

Operable Unit 2, as some of you may know, we've had a few difficulties and with the RI report. The RI report for this operable unit was submitted to EPA in October of last year. We got comments and a disapproval of that document back from EPA in December.

In early February of this year, DOE requested a schedule extension for submittal of both the RI/FS and the Record of Decision for OU-2.

For a number of reasons based on the agreement that additional data was needed for OU-2, EPA has not yet approved that extension, in fact was disapproved on February 9th.

We have actively met with both Ohio and US EPA two times within the last two weeks, including today, to try to come to agreement on the additional sample or the scope needed for OU-2 and what the revised schedule would be.

I think, as a result of our meeting today, we're fairly close on an agreement and what we think needs to be done as far as sample goes,

although there are still some questions on the schedule, and DOE has committed to get back with EPA as soon as possible on some actions to try to reduce the schedule.

We are now -- What's spelled out in our Consent Agreement, called informal dispute resolution, which is a kind of mechanism that we use to work out disagreements through the informal stage. But, I believe, March 10th, it gets elevated, and there are a number of mechanisms outlined in the Consent Agreement to get it resolved. If DOE and EPA cannot reach resolution, according to what's in the Consent Agreement at different levels, the final determination is made by the EPA administrator.

On removal actions, we've identified a potential removal action on the inactive flyash pile which we've discussed with both Ohio and US EPA. It's kind of hard to see here.

But basically, in an area on the west side of the inactive flyash pile near Paddy's Run, we've noticed the possible evidence of some erosion caused by that bend in Paddy's Run.

And one of the things we want to do

1 is go in and take some active measure to make sure
2 Paddy's Run does not erode materials in the
3 inactive flyash pile into Paddy's Run, down through
4 Paddy's Run, and maybe into the aquifer.

So we're discussing that with EPA.

Hopefully in the next two to three weeks we'll have an official proposal to EPA, and we'll discuss it with you at the next meeting.

Operable Unit 3, which is the former production area at the site, that includes all the equipment, facilities, and utilities at the site.

DOE has made a proposal to both Ohio and US EPA to accelerate some of the D&D work, or decontamination and decommission work, on the facilities.

There's been a recognition that the former production facilities do not have a future mission that is identified. And DOE and EPA have agreed that the D&D of those facilities themselves does not really need to wait until the Record of Decision, which is currently in May of 1997.

We've made a proposal to EPA to accelerate the D&D of those facilities by about two years. We're still looking at ways to accelerate that even more, and I'll update you further at the

next meeting. But we're still in active
discussions with both US and Ohio EPA, finding out
the appropriate documentation to do that, and what
type of public involvement we need to get that
done.

Our removal actions -- Back on the RI/FS, the current Record of Decision for OU-2 is May of '97, like I said. That portion of the Record of Decision would address the waste disposal of the waste generated through the D&D work. So that milestone would stay, and we would have interim milestones to go ahead and make a decision to D&D the building.

On removal actions, two of them I want to talk about. We have the Plant 1 silo or removal process which I spoke of at the last meeting, really the first major D&D project at the site. I'm happy to report construction or demolition on the silos is scheduled to begin next week. And it's currently scheduled to be completed in December of 1994, and we feel confident that that date will be met.

On the Plant 1 pad upgrade, I also mentioned this in the last meeting, the fact that

1 most of the work was under construction. The Plant
2 | 1 pad upgrade was done in three phases.

Phase one, which was the application of some runoff controls around the perimeter of the old existing pad, that portion was completed ahead of schedule in January of last year.

Phase two, which was the construction of the pad area and the two large tension structures on the right side of the picture here, that was phase two to provide 80,000 square feet of covered storage for waste material. That portion of the removal action was completed last December, also ahead of schedule.

And phase three is a complete renovation of the surface of the existing pad.

That's on schedule for completion in February of 1995.

As can you see, there is a -- the storage on the Plant 1 pad is getting much better, much improved over what it was. What we're able to do now is put more and more drums under cover out of the weather, which is very good for their life and overpacking operation.

Operable Unit 4, like I said with

Operable Unit 2, DOE has proposed a schedule to EPA on Operable Unit 2 which would essentially move that Record of Decision back and make Operable Unit 4 the first Record of Decision for the site if it's approved by EPA. We now have an RI report that's under preparation. That report is due to EPA in April of this year, April 19th, which is currently on schedule.

The feasibility study for this operable unit is on schedule for submittal to EPA in September of this year. And the Record of Decision, which would now be the first Record of Decision, would be June of 1994.

Two short notes on removal actions.

Bentonite effectiveness. We have continued monitoring of the bentonite and the radon at the base of the silos. The removal action which was to reduce radon by placing bentonite, a bentonite cap, inside the silo domes continues to be effective, estimated about 99 percent radon retention as a result of the removal action.

Decant subtank, we had a project -well, the decant subtank is a tank located
underground beneath silos 1 and 2 and was used

historically to collect water that had accumulated
both in silos 1 and silos 2 after material was

pumped in there. And the water would decant into
this decant tank.

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We had a project that was completed back in April of 1991 to pump the tank out because the tank was deteriorated, and there was a potential for the contents of the tank to leak into the aquifer. So it was pumped out and completed in April of 1991.

We completed the second pump out of that tank in February, the 2nd of this month. That material is currently stored in a tank where it's monitored outside of Plant 2/3. So we continue to monitor the decant tank, and we'll remove the liquids as it fills up.

Operable Unit 5 includes the environmental media at the sites, really the evaluation of groundwater, surface water, soils and other environmental media. There's a lot of data been accumulated for OU-5 over the last 5 to 7 years.

FERMCO's now doing a detailed evaluation of all that data, really getting ready

to start the remedial investigation report. FERMCO
is also looking at additional well installations
and additional sample and existing wells to support
the OU-5 RI report.

On removal actions, little update on the South Plume. As I've talked about at a few other meetings, the removal was broken up into five phases.

Phase one, which was the providing alternate water supply to industries south of the site, construction on that phase, the removal action was completed in December, and it's currently awaiting start-up after approval by Ohio EPA.

The phase two, which is the actual installation of extract wells in the southern -- off site and south of the Fernald Environmental Management Project -- that continues on schedule.

This is a picture of the outfall of the new effluent line to the river. As part of part two in this removal action, we constructed a new effluent line to take care of the increased capacity that will result from pumping water from the south from off site. This removal action, as I mentioned last time, we had some difficulties in obtaining some off-site access to properties to install the wells. We're now in the final phase of gaining access to those properties and hope to have that done by the middle of next month. The schedule for part two remains, or we remain on schedule, and this portion is scheduled for completion in August of this year.

Part three was the installation of treatment systems on site to treat streams of water that were contaminated from the site. Construction on those units was completed on schedule in August of this year.

Phase four included monitoring of off-site wells and routine monitoring of private homeowner wells in the area to make sure people weren't using contaminated water.

And part five was the -- an assessment of areas south of the recovery well field to see whether or not there are any interactions with other contaminants that may have, that may be in the area from the Paddy's Run Road site.

We have completed hydropumping or some quick well installations in that area. We are formulating a formal monitoring plan based on the investigations we've done in that area, and that will be presented to EPA within the next two weeks.

That's all I had on an update. I, like Ray, would like to also say thanks to Jerry Westerbeck. Thanks for his three years of service here. I, like other people, have talked, and I think the site has made outstanding progress since Jerry was here. I know I have personally learned a lot from Jerry, and we mentioned the increased public involvement.

I think there's also been, and maybe just as importantly, a model work effort or ethic brought by Jerry to the site that I think people will remember. I know the site and DOE staff will miss Jerry, and I wish he and Judy much luck in Washington. Once again, thanks.

MR. MORGAN: Folks have been very patient. We have just one more presenter. Wally Quaider will talk about environmental monitoring report and environmental monitoring program, and

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he's promised me he will be very brief.
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                   MR. QUAIDER: See, they don't
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                 They're looking at me like they don't
    believe it.
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                 Everybody else said something about
    believe it.
    Jerry. I'll say it. First, Jerry, it's not
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    everyone who gets hugged by Lisa Crawford.
    sure Nick's really looking forward to that
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    experience.
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                                       (Laughter.)
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                   MR. QUAIDER: Jerry and Judy are
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    close personal friends of mine.
                                     I considered
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    hugging him myself, but with so many old and
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    present site managers around --
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                                      (Laughter.)
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                   MR. QUAIDER: -- some other time.
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    They made me promise to talk only a few minutes.
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    They underlined minutes, so I'll get on with it.
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                  Last December, approximately, we put
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    out the annual site environmental report. First,
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    maybe I should tell the people what that is, those
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    who don't know what it is. It is, first and
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    foremost, to me, and I have that program, is what
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    we use to judge our compliance and the status and
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progress of the site.

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A unique thing about the report is
that over the years it's been written, and we've
tried to put information so that the public could
better understand what was happening, and what
we're doing in the entire field.
I think a lot of credit goes to the

people who've worked on that. They've done that quite well. We use the report. It helps us to assess the site, the site's impact on the surrounding area, and to estimate the radiation doses to the population.

To give you a concept of how large -go ahead, I've got some background type picture
slides.

The program is for this coming year, 1992, this report, which the good news is that I expect it to come out, and I will -- let's see, I wouldn't put my firstborn on it, but we'll say August, September.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We'll believe it when we see it.

MR. QUAIDER: What I've been told, the reason I pass that on is, probably for the first time in two years, we expect the lab samples

1 back in March.

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In 1992, we're taking around 200 samples. And just the cost of the sampling is approximately \$800,000 in comparing 1990 to 1991, the two reports we have. I strongly encourage the people to pick up a copy of these reports.

Uranium discharge to the Miami River reduced approximately 370 pounds. Some of the work that we're doing is apparently working. Uranium discharges to the air dropped approximately 6 and a half pounds.

Direct radiation to the maximally exposed individual -- who's that, that's no one; it's a made-up person who is closest to the site that would get the most exposure -- the difference between those two years is insignificant. It's point two millirem. Total doses to the maximally exposed individual dropped point nine.

We expect that this next report will show more significant increases because these past two years, when you look at it, don't include the bentonite for the K-65 silos. So we should see a significant reduction in our next set of numbers. And with that, good night.

MR. MORGAN: Thanks, Wally. It's

been our custom at this point to take a short

break, about five minutes, get a drink, take care

of business, and then come on back when we have our

public forum at that time.

(Brief recess.)

MR. MORGAN: Okay. Folks, you've

had more than five minutes. Folks, could you
please take your seats so we can continue. Will
our presenters come back to the table. I'd like to
remind you, the folks that had questions, please
bring them up to the table up here (indicating),
and we'll be happy to try and field those for you.
With that, Jim Saric from EPA.

MR. SARIC: I'm going to try to keep this kind of short because I know it's getting a little late, and I was asked to kind of keep this short to move things along.

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I'm sure some of you have heard about our dispute, or penny dispute, right now between agencies. And I want to assure you that we're doing all efforts to try to resolve this as soon as possible.

I know in the past there were

concerns regarding disputes between the two agencies, that all efforts would be focused on that rather than moving on with other activities.

I can assure you that, right now, our discussions with the Department of Energy are going on their path according to schedule while we try to work out these other issues.

Jack basically went over the key things that occurred in early February. On the 2nd, the Department of Energy asked for an extension request for some of the major milestones or dates for the OU-2 remedial investigation activities. Then on the 9th, we -- actually we denied that extension request, and on the 16th, the DOE formally invoked the steps for informal dispute resolution.

Right now, we're trying to get through that, and we've had two meetings, and I think that they've been very good, regarding actually the scope of work that needs to be done and the additional sample that needs to be achieved. Think we're pretty close on that, which is a positive.

Regarding schedules, I think we still

1 have some things to discuss and move forward on 2 I want you to know that, at EPA, we consider 3 these milestones as a high priority, our Consent Agreement and on the milestones, a high priority. And we are going to continue all our efforts to 5 enforce these milestones in the Consent Agreement 6 7 and to keep them on line as much as we can. 8 We will try to keep you informed 9 about anything that goes on in the future. And I 10 can assure you that there is going to be delay. 11 There's no question about it, that the Operable Unit 2 Record of Decision will not occur in 12 13 December. I think the DOE made that clear. 14 will be some delay in that, remedial investigation 15 activities related to that. But we're going to keep on moving forward and try to keep things 16 17 moving the best we can, and we'll keep you

If you have any questions, feel free to ask me during the question and answer period.

Thanks.

informed.

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MR. MORGAN: Now, Graham Mitchell from EPA in Ohio.

MR. MITCHELL: Nobody talked to me

about limiting my presentation.

finally been finalized.

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(Laughter.)

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MR. MITCHELL: I wanted to say that there was mention earlier about negotiating an amended Consent Agreement. That has been

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finalized.

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As you may remember, going back to 1990 when the State of Ohio filed contempt charges against DOE and the contractor about, mainly regarding the releases from the Plant 1 pad. The amended Consent decree that resulted from that has

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And the really good news on that is that it took so long to move through the legal process that most of the milestones resolving waste characterization issues and hazardous waste storage have been resolved and already been met.

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And as Jim just said, you're already aware that there is going to be a delay in the OU-2 I think we're working really hard to resolve these issues. And I think, really, the good news is that we are close to resolving what additional

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work needs to be done. 23

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And additional work on the other

operable units is still continuing, and I want to make sure, everyone, that you understand we're not at any kind of a standstill and gridlock as occurred several years ago in 1991 when we took about a six-month hiatus to renegotiate all the milestones. And that is not happening this year.

And the other thing that's still continuing is the progress in the removal actions. I continue to believe that one of the most profitable environmental activities that we can do on this site is to handle some of the problems that are causing releases and reduce those.

Public water supply, this is one of the biggest issues. I think it is, and I'm so appreciative to Jerry Westerbeck for the early support on this issue. I think he was the one, one of the people, that, very early in the process, recognized that this issue would be one of the most important issues addressing some of the environmental problems of the past and helping the local community. I think he deserves to be commended for his effort on that.

During the next several months, we're going to begin -- we're going to work with the

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legal community, the legal officials, US EPA and 1 DOE, to begin, and I stress begin, a process to address some of the really big issues yet to be --3 that are really outstanding towards moving towards 5 cleanup of this site. And this is the final Those issues are waste disposal 6 cleanup issues. 7 issues. Where the waste is going to end up. 8 clean is clean? What are the cleanup levels that 9 we'll be trying to get to and the future uses or 10 potential future uses for the Fernald site.

These are really critical issues that impact every one of you out there, and we need to hear your input on this. The initial efforts on this are not going to be someone telling you what's going to happen at the site; it's going to be listening to you, discussing the options, the universe of possibilities, and hearing from you what you think.

In the past several weeks, moving on, in the past several weeks, Ohio has submitted a finalized AIP. AIP is an agreement in principle.

It's an agreement negotiated between the State of Ohio and DOE to bring resources to Ohio to properly oversee the cleanup of sites like Fernald, like

Mound, like Portsmouth. The groups involved in this process from Ohio are the Ohio Emergency

Management Agency, the Ohio Department of Health, and the Ohio EPA.

From time to time we've discussed the Paddy's Run Road site at this meeting. You may have been wondering what's been happening at that site. I'm not going to go into great detail.

One of the people that works on this site is here tonight, and I'll introduce him in a minute.

Under the original schedule, we would have had a public meeting on the remedial investigation at this point with that site. What has happened is that the remedial investigation generated so many comments that it took a long time for Ohio to review that. We've just gotten those comments out and back to the Paddy's Run Road site representatives. So we're waiting for them to get back. So basically the process has been delayed mainly due to a document that wasn't, just wasn't sufficient.

And as always, we're here tonight to answer your questions. I have some additional

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representatives with Ohio EPA; Tom Schneider and
 2
    Kurt Kollar working cleanup and remedial group,
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    Mike Proffitt, who works in groundwater issues both
    on the Paddy's Run Road site and on the Fernald
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    site, Dave Okerbloom, who works in the wastewater
    program, and Bob Cohen, who is a consultant to Ohio
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    EPA from the consulting firm called Geotrans out of
 7
    Washington, DC. They are an expert consulting firm
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    in groundwater issues. We look forward to hearing
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    your concerns and talking to you tonight.
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    you.
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                    MR. MORGAN:
                                 Thank you, Graham.
    With that, Lisa Crawford, I'm sure, has some
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    comments to make.
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                    MS. CRAWFORD:
                                   I wasn't told to be
    short and brief either. Does that mean --
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                    MR. MORGAN: I won't dare.
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                                       (Laughter.)
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                    MS. CRAWFORD:
                                   I have an hour,
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    right?
                    MR. MORGAN: Yes, ma'am.
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                    MS. CRAWFORD: I don't have a whole
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    lot, but I do have a few comments.
                   One of the things -- and I talked to
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Tom Rowland about this a couple weeks ago when I 2 met with him -- One of the things FRESH feels real strongly about, and Jim mentioned it, we need a 3 full-time, permanent site manager. Now, when you go back to DC, and hopefully when Jerry gets there, 5 6 please tell them. I know there's a problem. all know what the problem is, and that we feel very 7 disconnected here. People are being pulled in and 8 9 out of here, and it really puts us in a bind. we feel it really, you know, puts the site in a 10 11 bind. And it messes with the continuity of what's 12 happening. And we feel very strongly about that. 13 We welcome you, Tom. We hope you'll stick around. 14

MR. ROWLAND: Thank you.

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MS. CRAWFORD: It kind of becomes a revolving door around here, but we think that's a really important issue that we cannot hit on hard enough; that we really need somebody here permanently.

We hope, with Jerry being transferred to Washington, you get a replacement for him like tomorrow, and make sure it's a good person who is willing to work with us the way Jerry was willing

to work with us so we can hopefully get some more, some better continuity going here too.

what do you call them -- with DOE asking US EPA for the extension on the OU stuff, we're really disappointed, very disappointed. And we have a lot of concerns about that. And these were milestones that we had been assured could be met and would be met, and it concerns us a lot when you come to us now and say we can't meet them.

we've been through a transition here, and FERMCO has been on for three months, and Westinghouse is gone, and you get into this whole process, I feel that a whole lot of time has been spent on talking about off-site office buildings and, you know, saving \$300,000,000 and doing all these great things. A lot of time was spent on that instead of being spent on what it should have been spent on. And that's making sure you're meeting your milestones and doing your cleanup work. I feel very strongly about that.

I think the milestones need to be
enforced, and I will agree with what Jim Saric said

tonight; we know you're not going to meet those
tonight, but make those delays as limited as
possible, and let's get going here.

A couple weeks ago, we felt like we had a really bad communication setback. We addressed it the best way we know how to address those kinds of things, and hopefully it was nipped in the bud.

We'll continue to monitor that, and we'll certainly give you feedback if we don't think we're moving forward with the communication process.

The last -- In the last week actually, I've received an anonymous letter, and I got an anonymous phone call yesterday morning that really gave me a lot of concern. I will share the letter with DOE, but I'll block out people's names because I don't want to impinge upon anybody's personal names.

This letter is very specific about money that's being wasted, people who are not doing their jobs, people who have spent a lot of money on equipment that they don't know how to use, people who are in a position that, if this is true, are

not qualified to be in those positions. It came
from some concerned citizen. And it scared me, and
I'll share that with you, but I'll block out
people's names because I don't want their names to
be used.

W1 ...

The other thing I got yesterday morning on my answering machine was an anonymous phone call that basically said, every Monday, this place, The Plantation, is rented out for new employees, just said for new employees.

We have serious questions about that. You know, what are you doing with your new employees in The Plantation every Monday, number one. If it's employee orientation, or training, or whatever it is, that seems like a waste of money to us. I'm sure it could be done in the cafeteria on the site, or in a conference room on the site, or whatever.

It concerns me that I have to get anonymous phone calls and anonymous letters to tell me about things like -- we didn't know you were renting The Plantation out every Monday for employee orientation.

I think these are things, two

1 things, we need to sit down and talk about. And
2 I'd certainly like some answers to the issues that
3 are addressed in the phone call and in the letter.

We talked about we're going to have

a -- FRESH is going to be able to go on another

tour. Tom and I talked about this in our meeting a

couple weeks ago.

April the 3rd. Anybody here is welcome to sign up and come along with us. It's a Saturday, and we haven't nailed down the time or all the specifics of it yet, but we're going to sit down with a committee of people and begin to do that this coming week. We'd encourage community folks to certainly sign up and come along and go with us. We try to do this every two years. But for some reason, we missed last year.

So we're going -- we're hoping this will be a good thorough tour, kind of like the first one we ever took in 1986 where the actually rank and file workers were there and walked us through some of the plants and talked about their jobs. And we all sat down and had lunch together, and it was just a good cohesive tour for all of

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1
    us.
 2
                  I want to thank Jim Fiore.
                                               God knows
    I made his life miserable for about three months.
 3
    I want to welcome Tom Rowland, and actually I will
    probably make your life miserable for three
 5
             So you better get used to it. The last --
 6
 7
                   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Nothing
 8
    personal.
                                  Nothing personal, of
 9
                   MS. CRAWFORD:
10
    course.
                   MS. DASTILLUNG: Just goes with the
11
12
    job.
                  MS. CRAWFORD: Yep, just kind of
1-3-
    goes with the job.
14
                  The last thing I'll ask you is:
15
    will provide us with copies of the overheads from
16
17
    tonight?
                   MR. MORGAN: Yes, ma'am.
18
19
                   MS. CRAWFORD: And that's it, thank
20
    you.
                   MR. MORGAN: We will of course be
21
22
    very interested in the letter. Any concern that
23
    comes across like that, we want to look at very
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closely.

Nick, do you want to speak at all to the renting of The Plantation? I think we rent it much more than just Monday. We've about got the place tied up anymore as conference space for all kinds of things that are going on.

MR. KAUFMAN: In fact, when we came, Plantation is where we first came to be trained. It has been regularly used for employee training, both new employee training as well as health and safety training. Those classes are conducted in parallel with classes that are conducted in the cafeteria and the conference rooms on site. It's simply we're out of available space to have that kind of session.

We set up a new general employee training program that we begin every Monday morning. The hiring has principally been hiring new wage employees as part of the buildup for the ore one silos, as part of the buildup for the accelerated waste shipping, and part of the safe shutdown activities.

We're in the process of hiring, since about the 1st of November, 150 wage people, of which about, I believe, about 70 or 80 have arrived

1 at this point. There's still another 50 in the
2 pipeline staging up for this Summer's construction.

So in fact there is hiring, and we do use The Plantation for the new employee orientation and the health and safety training. We've also used the facility here to train when we put in place the new health and safety program. We're training 100 people a day, 50 in the morning, 50 in the afternoon in the new health and safety program. That's worked out very well, and it's the nearest available space of this size.

MS. CRAWFORD: The concern from the phone call was that it was money that was -- it was an added expense, and it was money that was getting into cleanup money. That was the concern.

MR. KAUFMAN: Well, again, health and safety training certainly relates to cleanup and safe conduct of the cleanup. And if that's what the individual meant, I guess there is a relationship. But certainly there's nothing more involved than what I just described.

MS. CRAWFORD: Okay.

MR. KAUFMAN: I might say that unfortunately -- we tried to set in place when we

1 came into operation a number of ways that an 2 employee that had a concern could communicate, 3 communicate those concerns.

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8

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number?

- We encouraged the employee to talk 5 to their supervisor or to their union. And if they couldn't do either one, we set up an ombudsman, a person whose sole job is to receive complaints with a guarantee that they will be evaluated within 24 9 hours.
- 10 If the individual gives their name, 11 he will call the individual back with the results 12 of our investigation. If not, we document the 13 investigation and put it in the file.
- 14 MS. CRAWFORD: Can I call that 15 person?
- 16 Sure, that person is MR. KAUFMAN: Paul Moore, and I'm sure he'd be glad to hear from 17 18 you.
- 19 MS. CRAWFORD: What's his phone
- 21 Heck, I don't know. MR. KAUFMAN: 22 In spite of that, we do from time to time get
- anonymous letters. I do. If there's an allegation 23 of wrongdoing or misspending of money, I turn those 24

over to the Inspector General's office because
that's an allegation of federal fraud, and I don't
want to mess with that.

If it's something that I can evaluate the facts of, then in fact I will investigate it.

And from time to time, as I say, those things do come in.

So I would urge you to turn over the letter -- sounds like it's anonymous. Often these are, and unfortunately represent circumstances where people can't get along with somebody else and see their way clear to make these sorts of allegations. In every case, they're investigated.

MS. CRAWFORD: Good.

MR. MORGAN: Well, we'd like to open the microphones if anybody in the audience here tonight who has had a question or would like to make a comment.

We really need you to use the microphones. There's two up front. There's two in the back. And there's one here in the center. Please state your name.

This is -- we have a court reporter here -- This whole procedure is a public record

1 because the comments we receive from the public are 2 used as we try to make our decisions. And anything that we use in our decisions needs to be made a 3 public record. So that's why we have the microphones and the court reporter. 5 6 Yes, sir -- oh, Vicki. MS. DASTILLUNG: I was wondering how 7 fast the leakage of the South Plume is currently 8 moving. I know you've had models of that in the 10 past, but I was wondering how fast it's actually 11 moving now that you've been able to do some 12 monitoring. 13 MR. MORGAN: Vicki's question is how 14 fast is the South Plume contamination moving. 15 State your name. 16 MR. YERACE: My name is Pete 17 Yerace. I'm the acting manager for branch 85. We've been modeling the movement of that plume, and 18 19 we project at approximately 225 feet a year. 20 MR. MORGAN: Anything else, Vicki? 21 MS. DASTILLUNG: (Shaking head.) 22 MR. MORGAN: Yes, sir, gentleman in

MR. BALDWIN: My name is Dwight

23

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the back.

1 Baldwin, Geology Department at Miami University. I've got a couple of questions. One would be for 2 Ray Hansen, I guess. I have a real interest in the sister facility over in Piketon, uranium enrichment plant 5 6 in Piketon. And one of the concerns of the press organization over there, which is similar to FRESH, 7 is the rumor -- I don't know if it's a rumor or not 8 -- that some material from this plant, Fernald, 9 has been shipped to Piketon. Is that the case? 10 11 MR. HANSEN: That's a true This happened approximately two years statement. 12 We had some materials on site that exceeded 5 13 percent enrichment. We made those shipments to 14 Portsmouth specifically to get rid of that 15 That was done because basically 16 material. Portsmouth handles higher enrichment. 17 The only reason we had those enriched 18 materials on site was we had an experimental 19 facility here that would handle small amounts of 20 21 enriched materials. And those were specifically 22 done for experimental purposes. 23 We chose to get rid of that material 24 and get it off site. And that was done a couple

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years ago. The most of that material,
 1
    incidentally, was things like used gloves,
 2
    galoshes, clothing, things like that. There was
 3
    some material though that was enriched uranium
 4
    material.
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                   MR. BALDWIN: Metallic uranium?
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                   MR. HANSEN: Yes, as far as I know.
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                   MR. BALDWIN: So what was shipped
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 9
    over 5 percent enrichment was material that would
    have to be called waste as well as metal which
10
11
    is --
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                   MR. HANSEN:
                                It was waste to us. I
    don't know that it's useful to anybody. I don't
13
    think there are any plans to recover that material.
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                   MR. BALDWIN:
                                 My second question
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16
    would go to Jack Craig, I believe.
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                  In reading the most recent Cleanup
    Report, there seems to be one thing that's common
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    to operable units 2, 3 and 4 that seem to be
19
    plaguing those operable units. And that is the
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   perched groundwater of bodies that presumably occur
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within the till units which cap the underlying sand

ground. My question is: We never really hear much

about those perched groundwater bodies; how

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extensive do you think they are? Are they truly 2 perched, or are they connected through perhaps 3 gaps, thinning of the till to the underlying sand and gravel, and how do you know? 5 MR. CRAIG: I'll answer part of it, and I'll let Pete add to what I have to say. you look on the list of removal actions, the very first removal action we identified on site was to 9 remove some perched groundwater in the production 10 area and treat that groundwater. 11 One of the reasons we don't talk 12 about it at every meeting is we try to focus on 1.3. things that have happened since the last meeting. It would take us all night to go through all the 14 15 removal actions. But Pete could probably give you 16 some better information. MR. YERACE: I want to make a 17 I've been here five years, and I've 18 statement. 19 never been able to speak in front of this 20 microphone. Guess I get my chance twice in one 21 night. 22 (Laughter.) 23 MR. YERACE: What we've done -- I

met with the Ohio and US EPA on this -- is we also

were aware in the past, I'd say, 18 to 24 months that the perched water was going to be an issue that people were going to start looking at. And we initiated, approximately 12 months ago, additional investigation of the glacial overburn which you're referencing, where you will find your perched water. The perched water is just in small sand lenses, which we really can't say are connected across the site. We found one large sand lens that we can show is traveling across the site, and we presented that information to EPA recently in a technical information exchange meeting.

g

We're looking at how the contamination is going through that sand lens. But there are a lot of smaller sand lenses on the site that we can't show a connection between. We're taking that into consideration within our investigation, and we'll use that to determine how we're going to go in and remediate the smaller sand lens, if we're going to do anything at all.

But a lot of it is due to is there any contamination there. If we don't find any contamination in the smaller sand lens, it will not be a concern of ours.

But we're looking for any connectivity between them. And it runs beneath the site, and we're right now looking at additional samples in that area.

MR. BALDWIN: Does seem to me that that's one of the weaker links in the entire investigative procedure that's been done on site.

MR. YERACE: I think what we haven't seen yet is the fact that all the other operable units have submitted or at least have developed a remedial investigation report.

We've never had the opportunity in OU-5 to show that information. And it was since OU-3, since the last renegotiating of the Consent Agreement from CERCLA, the perched water has fallen into OU-5. However, all the other operable units still look at the perched water. It's OU-5's responsibility to try to determine the extent of the perched water on site and where it's located.

MR. BALDWIN: My last question would be along the same lines. You have perched water beneath the silos, right, is it Operable Unit 3 or 4?

MR. YERACE: Four.

1 MR. BALDWIN: And you have that 2 decant tank, which if I understand Jack right, has 3 filled twice. You pumped it out once, and you pumped out of it twice. How -- Is it filling with 5 perched water, groundwater? What's going on? 6 MR. CRAIG: I'm not sure I can 7 answer that question. Randi, do you want to try 8 that? 9 MS. ALLEN: I'm Randi Allen from 10 DOE, Operable Unit 4 manager. 11 The decant sump tank, it's my 12 understanding right now -- we just got the draft RI 13 in today -- it's above in the perched water zone. 14 In the perched water zone right now, all we're 15 seeing is rain water contamination. That's pretty 16 much consistent with what's been seen all across 17 the site. And when the tank filled to about 75 18 percent full, we pump it out so that there is no 19 possibility for that to leak to the aquifer. 20 MR. BALDWIN: The radium wastes have 21 essentially -- I mean there's no radium -- no water 22 coming from the K-65 silos, I assume, because 23 you've got everything capped with bentonite.

where is that water coming from?

1 MS. ALLEN: In the decant sump 2 tank? 3 MR. BALDWIN: Exactly. 4 MS. ALLEN: It's still hooked to the underdrain system underneath the silos. 5 Infiltrated water sinks into the tank from that 6 7 system. So it's rain water. 8 MR. BALDWIN: Okay. MR. YERACE: Not to interrupt, I'd 9 like to add something, that we've worked with OU-4 10 11 and EPA, and we're doing additional investigation, 12 and it's a good point you brought up. There is a sand lens that's underneath the silos, and we 13 decided we wanted to look at characterizing that to 14 see if there's any seepage coming from that sand 15 16 lens into the Paddy's Run stream. 17

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And there was a dye test performed on the decant sump, and we're going in there and actually tracing if there's anything coming from that decant sump so we can trace back along with suction lysimeters where we go in and see if there's only one sand lens there, and maybe there's two sand lenses, and we're performing that investigation right now. It will be shown in

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OU-4's FS evaluation, and it will also be in OU-5's
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 2
   RI report.
                                 Thank you.
                   MR. BALDWIN:
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                   MR. QUAIDER:
                                 I'd like to say,
    Dwight, that I found your observations quite
 5
             It was as if you were sitting in on a lot
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    astute.
    of our internal arguments, and like we've been
7
   working really hard internally on a lot of issues,
8
    a couple things you just brought up.
9
                  Any assistance you'd like to provide
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11
    us as we generate our reports, you review and any
    questions you have are not going to do anything but
12
    help us. You hit some things right on the mark.
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                   MR. BALDWIN:
                                 Thanks.
14
                                Thank you. Vickie
                   MR. MORGAN:
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    Dastillung.
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                   MS. DASTILLUNG:
                                    I have another
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    question. When you were saying that you had pumped
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    out the decant sump for the second time, back when
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    you first pumped and then you stored the water,
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    what happened for all the years before that; were
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    you pumping it, or was it just flowing, or what was
22
    going on before you started addressing it
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directly?

1 MR. CRAIG: I don't have the answer 2 to that. 3 MS. ALLEN: I'll have to throw that 4 one, too. 5 MR. MORGAN: Do we have any 6 historians here to put that picture together? 7 MR. CRAIG: We can get you that answer. I don't know. 8 9 MS. DASTILLUNG: The sump system has been there since the silos were built, so it's been 10 11 decades. 12 MR. CRAIG: I think, during the 13 operation of the silos, they would recycle that 14 water back and use it as input to the store to fill 15 the material in the silos. 16 But what happened from the time that 17 the silos were filled and shut until the first time 18 it was pumped out back in April, '91, I don't know 19 the answer. 20 MS. DASTILLUNG: So you'll get back 21 with me? 22 MR. CRAIG: It may have backed up 23 into the underdrain system, and the underdrain 24 system is connected to the silos. It may have

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backed up into the silos, and the water just stayed
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   at a constant level.
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                               Edra Yocum. In answer
                   MS. YOCUM:
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             The South Plume, you said 220 feet a
 4
   -- okay.
   year. When was this number taken, what year?
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                   MR. YERACE: In the EE/CA document
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    that we prepared, I think the value was defined
7
    there as 220 feet a year the plume was moving.
8
   we were using both realistic data that we have to
9
    track it as well as model. And that's how you
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    verify your model. EPA has requested us to get
11
   more data down in the South Plume area, and what
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   we'll do is use both the model to project where the
13
    contamination is at, also. Basically we think it's
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    moving 220 feet a year. And then we will take real
15
    data, too, to see if they match up.
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                   MS. YOCUM: What year of the EE/CA
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18
    document?
                   MR. YERACE: What year was the EE/CA
19
    put out, '90.
20
                   MS. YOCUM: 1990, and what year is
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22
    this, 1992 -- approximately, well --
                                       (Laughter.)
23
                   MS. YOCUM: So as far as you're
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1
    concerned, it's still moving 220 feet a year?
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                   MR. YERACE: Correct.
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                   MS. YOCUM: And how come, when the
 4
    overlays were up, it did not show the up-to-date
 5
    picture of the South Plume?
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                   MR. CRAIG: I can't answer that.
 7
    used the old overlay.
 8
                   MR. YERACE: I'll tell you what it
 9
    was. We also didn't have the overlay, that wasn't
10
    presented. EPA, Jim and Graham both, have
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    requested to see recent data on where the plume is
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    at.
13-
            I can send you what we have right
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    now, which is a model projection of where the
15
    plume's actually at if you'd like to see a more
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    recent, up-to-date --
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                   MS. YOCUM: Yes, I would, but still,
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    this is a public meeting, and that is not
    up-to-date information.
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                   MR. YERACE: I'm not sure what
21
    overlay that --
                   MR. CRAIG: You're right, it's an
22
23
    old overlay. In fact, that's probably an overlay
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    that was used as part of the EE/CA document.
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1 | we'll update that before the next meeting.

MS. YOCUM: Okay. And then that
leads me to another, the goals that Nick had
mentioned about the end of the five years, one year
ahead of the Consent Agreement. How are you going
to do this when you're asking for extensions
already on Operable Unit 2?

MR. KAUFMAN: The -- Our assessment is that the issues surrounding Operable Unit 2 is one of, for lack of a better analogy, building a better foundation to build all of the environmental data and documents on.

I might mention, Lisa expressed concern about our response to the EPA rejection of the RI that occurred about the time that we came aboard. We have put in place a significant number of new people, new resources, new computer tools.

I think, if, when you take your tour, you ought to look at some of these tools, talk to the regulators. I think they've seen a significant infusion of new experts in order to resolve very quickly the data inadequacies that EPA pointed out in the rejection of the RI.

It's our belief that, once we rebuild

the foundation of the data, that we'll be able to 1 continue to accelerate the rest of the units, so by 2 the time we're at the five-year point, indeed, we 3 can be a year ahead. And nobody is as uncomfortable as I am with having to rebuild data 5 at this point. But we still believe that we can do that and still make the accelerations that we had 7 8 planned. MS. YOCUM: Okay. Thank you. 9 MR. MORGAN: Thank you, Edra. 10 others in the audience? I have -- Ah. 11 MR. BROWN: Gene Brown, I'm a local 12 representative employed with FERMCO. 13 Ken, in your opening statement, you 14 referenced the formation of the -- an advisory --15 MR. MORGAN: An advisory council. 16 MR. BROWN: -- a program that's been 17 initiated and allowed to fall aside, and now 18 apparently you're going to re-initiate. 19 My question to you would be: Who is 20 going to select those who participate, and are you 21 going to continue in the tradition established in 22 1985, which prevented labor from being actively 23

involved?

MR. MORGAN: Well, I'll speak to
that. The first thing we're going to do is that
we're going to talk to folks like labor, and Ohio
EPA, and FRESH, and Crosby Township, and a lot of
other people about how such a committee ought to be
selected.

So I don't have an answer, but we want to get a consensus process to where we think that we have a representation on this committee that makes sense and a process for doing that.

I can say that the models, some of the other sites, are moving ahead, ahead of us.

Hanford and Savannah River, they're certainly talking to labor.

MR. BROWN: Well, let me share a tidbit with you.

MR. MORGAN: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: This group when originally formed had no charter. When confronted that labor had a vested interest, a voice that may offer something of a positive nature, Lisa made this presentation with the request of the other participants that labor be involved; a charter was then erected. It had one issue, and that issue was

1 labor is barred.

Now, we now have an open format, and I would hope that Tom, and I know you haven't had the opportunity to be involved a great deal, and Nick would update that and include labor. We feel that there's employees that could offer something of value.

8 MR. MORGAN: Thank you very much.
9 Other comments? I just got a couple cards.

First of all, got a question for DOE: What impact will President Clinton's budget cuts have on the federal cleanup program? And right now the guy closest to the Clinton administration is Jim Fiore.

15 (Laughter.)

MR. FIORE: Does anybody know the answer? I'll be glad to listen to it. Let me tell you what we know right now. With the new administration coming in, things have been very chaotic.

You have a new organization at the Office of Management and Budget. As people can tell from the President's speech, the economic issues are the most important ones in the country

1 | right now.

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The situation we have right now is

the Department of Energy is getting numbers from

the Office of Management and Budget almost daily on

what the Department's budget will be. And then the

Department of Energy then takes that overall mark

and identifies what the budget will be for the

various programs within the Department.

I think the answer on when we'll 9 know the impact and be able to talk to you about 10 the impact is the President's budget is supposed to 11 go to Congress in about mid-March. Until the 12 President officially sends the budget to Congress, 13 14 all that information is embargoed or held within the executive branch. And that's just not DOE; 15 that's all the executive agencies. And if somebody 16 let's that information out before March 1st, or 17 March 15th, that's a good way to end your career. 18

what I propose that we do is, as soon as that information does go to Congress, if it is mid-March, that the people at the site can sit down with FRESH in particular and talk about it fairly quickly, talk about it perhaps at the next FRESH meeting, and certainly by the time the next

community meeting occurs, those budget numbers will 1 be out.

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I will say right now that the situation is such that it could be hard economic times for all the environmental restoration programs, not just Fernald, or not just Hanford, or not just any other one. These are some dramatic times economically for all the executive branch agencies. And I think the commitment we'll make is, just as soon as that information goes public, Tom and the people at the site can sit down and share with you what the numbers ended up being, where we proposed that we would take the cuts.

And we'll still have time between this Spring and when the budget actually gets approved by Congress, if perhaps we've picked out the wrong activities to continue and there are others that you see that should be started, adjustments can be made to change priorities and things like that.

We're living within the same amount of dollars that's in the budget. So I anticipate a real interactive process, but it wouldn't really occur until mid-March.

1 MS. CRAWFORD: Can I -- I'm Lisa 2 Crawford. What I've read and heard, out of the 3 beltway, as people up there like to call it -- I 4 think that's a dumb name, but anyway -- is that --5 and it was in the paper the other day -- is that 6 Clinton has publicly stated he will give 7 \$202,000,000 to the cleanup of the nuclear sites 8 over four years. It was in the Enquirer Sunday or 9 Monday -- Monday maybe, I think it was. 10 MR. FIORE: What was the number you 11 were saying? 12 MS. CRAWFORD: Two hundred two mill 13 over four years. 14 MR. FIORE: See, that number, the 15 overall Leo Duffy budget is on the order of six to 16 seven. 17 MS. CRAWFORD: I mean over and above 18 what your budget already was. 19 MR. FIORE: Okay. Again, I 20 certainly haven't seen anything that confirms added 21 money in the budget or whatever. And I would take that newspaper article to be a speculation on the 22 23 part of the newspaper from the -- But the

Department even right now is getting in a different

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1 number just about every day from OMB. 2 wouldn't place a lot of credence in that number.

MS. DUNN: They're going to close one of the uranium enrichment facilities possibly in the budget cutting.

MR. FIORE: For the people in the back that can't hear, she mentioned that the article talked about possibly closing one of the enrichment facilities.

10 And again, I would just say that's There is a federal law that was speculation. passed setting up an enrichment corporation, a federally sponsored private enrichment corporation, which moves that out of the typical government operation.

And I know, as part of that process, people are looking at how they would run that as a business, and all the decisions that go with it, what plants do you operate; what plants don't you operate, what do you expand; what do you eliminate.

So that's still being sorted out. And just recently, a transition manager was identified who would, between now and July, figure 1 out what might be done for all the enrichment 2 facilities.

So yeah, there is speculation, but by no means are there any decisions. I think the actual decisions on the enrichment facilities depend on the President. I believe it's the President setting up a board of directors for the enrichment corporation, and then that board of directors would function just like a private business and make private business decisions.

But again, that might even be a thing, if there's some interest, we can have a separate conversation about enrichment corporation because I have some people on my staff that know quite a bit about that.

MR. MORGAN: Okay. Another question -- Ed really raised this one, but I'll give Nick an opportunity to flesh this out a little bit -- What steps is FERMCO taking to achieve FEMP cleaning objectives at lower cost to the taxpayers? How will the 300,000,000 savings you have mentioned be achieved? Perhaps you could give just one concrete example that illustrates the many different --

MR. KAUFMAN: Yeah, our analysis of the budget suggests that, if we could advance the cleanup by one year, that that would save

\$120,000,000 in terms of overall carrying costs and overheads. So that represents a little over a

6 third.

About 80 to \$100,000,000, we believe, can be saved through organizational and overhead issues. Specifically, early on we have incorporated some of the contract people who formerly were charging an overhead and a profit and made them employees to carry out the same function to eliminate overheads that were being charged.

Secondly, we reconverted all of our budget to direct charge, which eliminates overhead charging and causes you to do what's called zero basing on all administrative costs. And we believe that those two things together have the potential for \$80,000,000 over the 5-year period.

The third major area that deals with trying to get earlier the decisions about how clean is clean, and how do we dispose of the waste so that we can eliminate doing several alternative engineering studies for options that would never be

acceptable. And as a result we can reduce the amount of engineering that's done, and we think that there's about another 80 to \$100,000,000 worth of savings there.

So those are three broad classes where we think there's significant money included in the fiscal '92 budget that we can save.

MR. MORGAN: Thanks. Finally, I have a comment from a person, essentially a criticism of the way we put our numbers in the environmental report, suggesting that we ought to use scientific notations rather than what we've got in there now.

I think that could get into a complex discussion, and I'd encourage you to talk to Wally because we're really interested in any suggestions for improvement that you have.

If there are no other comments, I want you to know that we are here tonight to serve you. If any of you want to do a little bit of one on one, we'll be happy to remain.

Keep the DOE managers up here. Nick, if you would stay there, and Ray. I'll be up at the front table. And Wally and Jack, why don't you

go back in the back by your display there, and we'll be here. Thank you and good evening. PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED . 1-3

Spangler Reporting Services

CERTIFICATE

I, KATHERINE L. WARREN, the undersigned, a notary public-court reporter, do hereby certify that at the time and place stated herein, I recorded in stenotypy and thereafter had transcribed with computer-aided transcription the within (96), ninety-six pages, and that the foregoing transcript of proceedings is a complete and accurate report of my said stenotypy notes.

13 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:

KATHERINE L. WARREN

14 AUGUST 28, 1996.

NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF OHIO

Katherino L. Warren